

<<应用英语语音学>>

图书基本信息

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内容概要

《普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材：应用英语语音学》深入浅出地介绍了英语语音学的基本概念，为读者全面系统地了解英语语音学科知识提供了有益的参考。

同时，作者结合自身多年的教学经验，针对中国英语学生的实际需要，用丰富的例证阐述了如何将英语语音学的理论应用于中国英语教学。

《普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材：应用英语语音学》适用于英语专业高年级学生、各个层次的英语教学人员以及语言学和语音学研究人员。

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Appendix 1 Phonetic Symbols for English Vowels and Consonants

Appendix 2 The International Phonetic Alphabet (Revised to 2005)

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章节摘录

The higher number of consonants as compared to the number of vowels in most systems clearly makes consonants relatively more informative than vowels, and precisely their information load may be at the basis of their lexical specialization. As we will see, however, the specialized function of consonants in conveying lexical information goes beyond their numerical superiority and remains unchanged also in languages in which there is a similar proportion of vowels and consonants. Consonants are not only more numerous than vowels, but they tend to disharmonize within a word, i.e. to become more distinctive. In contrast, vowels not only have less distinctive power than consonants because they are fewer in number in most systems, but also because of their tendency to lose distinctiveness. For example, generally speaking, vowels do not disharmonize but rather tend to harmonize throughout a domain in many languages. Because vowel harmony assimilates vowels for certain features, their original distinctive power is reduced. In addition, the domain of vowel harmony is often not lexical, but a signal to syntax. Vowels tend to lose their distinctiveness also independently of their tendency for harmonization: in many sound systems, vowels tend to lose their quality in unstressed positions. This is so in a variety of languages, such as English, in which unstressed vowels centralize. In other languages, the change is only partial, in that variation in vowel quality in stressed position is larger than in the unstressed position, e.g. in European Portuguese, where there are 8 vowels in the stressed position, but only 4 in unstressed position or in Italian, with 7 vowels in stressed position and 5 in the unstressed position. Thus in nonharmonic systems, vowels lose distinctiveness, though only in unstressed position. Consonants may neutralize in specific environments or may undergo weakening, but their loss of distinctiveness in general is not spread throughout a word, as in the case of vowels, in part because not all consonantal types undergo weakening. Instead, vowel reduction or vowel harmony, in many systems, affect all vowel types, and their effects can thus be seen throughout a word.

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